(viii) पठन-पाठन को बाल केन्द्रित, प्रक्रिया-आधारित तथा मनोरंजक बनाने के लिए प्रारंभिक शिक्षा की कार्य-विधि तथा विषय-वस्तु का संशोधन।

(ix) परिवर्तित नीतियों तथा कार्यक्रमों के विचार से शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का संशोधन।

School Going Children in India

184. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that almost half of India's children in the primary school going age group haven't been in a school;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that 77 percent of those enrolled never get to pass out of school, if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that eight out of ten drop-outs are girls, if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether it is a fact even those who complete elementary education do not obtain basic reading and numeracy skills; if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION AND DEPTT. OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) There were 99.62 million students in the school age group of 6 to 11 years as on 1-1-1993. The children enrolled in the Primary classes was 105.4 million indicating a gross enrolment ratio 105.7. This includes children who may be under-aged or over-aged.

(c) and (d) The drop out rate for 1989-90 for the children in Primary schools was 48.1%. While the drop out rate for boys was 46.5%, the drop out rate for girls was 55.8%. The main reasons for drop outs are: economic compulsions, domestic chores, unattractive school environment, preception of curriculum as un-related to local needs and lack of awareness on the part of parents.

(e) Recognising the need to provide all children access to education of comparable standard, minimum levels of learning have been laid down for primary classes. This strategy being implemented on a pilot basis in various parts of the country aims at improving the quality of elementary education and attempts to combine quality with equity. This focus on learning outcomes has been conspicuous by its absence earlier because of which the basic skills and numaracy are very often found to be inadequate.

Maintenance of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium

185. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI GOVINDRAO RAMRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sports Authority of India have entered into a contract with the Faridabad-based Sentinal Consultants (P) Limited allowing them to maintain and develop the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium;

(b) if so, what are the details of the contract;

(c) whether permission of the appropriate competent authority was obtained by the Sports Authority of India for entering into the contract; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken in matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) Messrs. Sentinal Consultants Private Ltd. and Suports Authority of India have entered into a contract for maintenance of